

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Cold Water vs. Hot for Bee-Stings.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

On page 345 (of Gleanings), Mr. Chalon Fowls, also the editor, goes into spasms about Gallup's cold-water treatment for bee-stings. Now I propose to show that their conclusions about cold water driving any disease in, and causing congestion, is entirely wrong. The facts are the reverse. It draws poison out instead of driving it in.

I once treated 76 cases of measles, in both old and young, in six weeks. Not one of the cases were sick in bed over three days, and there was no relapse and no taking cold. All were put in the cold pack to bring out the measles. So rapid and quick were the recoveries that the doctors said they could not be measles. The medical doctors had nine cases at the same time, and three of their cases died, and the other six made a slow recovery. Of course their cases were genuine measles!

Dr. Brandt, of Stettin, Germany, uses cold water for typhoid fevers, and only has lost about two per cent.; and they have adopted the Brandt treatment in the hospitals in Germany and France. Before adopting the Brandt treatment the death rate was 42 per cent., and since, it only averages 7 per cent., and Dr. Brandt says that the reason why they lose the 7 per cent., is because they go at it half-hearted, and not as heroic as they should. I have never lost but three cases in all my 42 years' practical experience, and those three had perforation of the bowels before I had anything to do with them.

Dr. Page, of Boston, has treated successfully patients in New York, St. Paul, and other places, by telegraph, with the Brandt method.

I quote from a small pamphlet by Dr. W. E. Forest. He says: A Dr. Fenwick, reviewing the results of the treatment of 1,000 cases of pneumonia at the London hospital—the conclusion he drew was that the best results were obtained by the use of ice sponging and packs. Instead of mentioning 23 drugs, as Dr. A. K. Hill, of New York, did, he mentioned only four, and spoke ill of each of them. Dr. Marlon Sims, of Chicago, went to Russia at the time of the Asiatic cholera, and was admitted to the hospitals there, and saved every case by the cold-water treatment that he tried it on. A doctor in Nashville, Tenn., saved every case of yellow fever that he treated with cold water. I saw his statement in "Brathwaite's Retrospect," one of the foremost medical publications in the world.

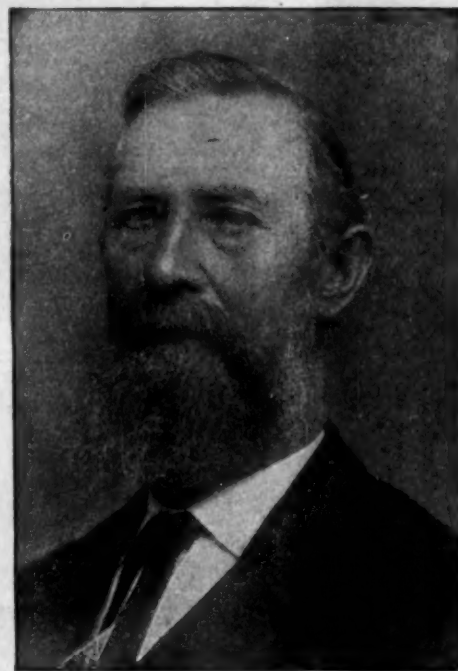
Now we will take any case of cholera morbus, when the patient is vomiting, purging, and cramped; even after the medical doctors have given them up, put the patient into a cold, wet-sheet pack, not hot or even warm. The moment the patient is enveloped in the sheet all disposition to vomit or purge or cramp is stopt instantly. Let the patient lie in the pack 35 or 40 minutes. I have cured any quantity of pa-

tients in one hour, and they are entirely cured. I have cured cases of inflammatory rheumatism (where they had suffered for six weeks under medical treatment) in two hours.

We all know that under the drug and hot-water treatment the great danger is that the disease goes to the heart, and it never does under the cold-water treatment, either in rheumatism, pneumonia, erysipelas or any other disease. It is always drawn out instead of driven in.

Years ago I was given up to die by two physicians, with inflammatory rheumatism. They had drugged me to their heart's content, and applied hot liniments and hot applications until I expected to die, and by an accident I was saved by cold water.

I saw a neighbor carried onto the ferry boat by two men. He was entirely helpless with inflammatory rheumatism. A fractious team on the boat backt up and threw the man into



Chas. F. Muth.—See page 376.

the river, and there was ice in the water. He was entirely cured in an hour.

I saw a man go into the river to wash sheep; his feet were all swollen with rheumatism. The next day he was well. I might tell you case after case of that kind.

Now allow me to tell you how to treat a sprain. Rub it, then whether knee, wrist, ankle or foot, wet a sheet in cold water, wrap up the sprain and put a blanket outside the sheet. Sleep in it all night, and see how well it will be in the morning. I have seen the hot applications used and the pa-

tient a cripple from three to six months, whereas I never failed to cure one in three days.

My youngest boy, in Iowa, was stung by a single bee on the jugular vein. I am satisfied he would have been a corpse in 30 minutes, as he swelled up, dropt over insensible almost instantly. I pulled off his clothes just as quickly as possible, put him in a cold-sheet pack, and in 30 minutes he was well.

Now, Mr. Fowl's horse lived in spite of his treatment, and the poison had to run out in sores, according to his own statement. Suppose he had poured on cold water and wet the horse thoroughly, then wet a blanket in cold water and enveloped every part that was stung; then piled on dry blankets or quilts over all, left the nose so the horse could breathe, left the horse in the pack an hour, then rubbed him thoroughly—is Mr. Fowl's sure the horse would not have been entirely well in two hours, with no poison to run out in sores? I am positive about this. Mr. Fowl's and the editor's are theory pure and simple.

I saw a little boy bitten by a rattlesnake. Two doctors gave him the regulation whiskey and strychnine. Towards morning they decided the boy was dying. Then I was called in to see him die, I suppose, and I drew the whiskey, strychnine and snake poison all out with the cold-sheet packs, and the little fellow did not die worth a cent. You say it would have driven it in? Facts say not. Orange Co., Calif.



Forming Nuclei—How It is Done.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

QUESTION.—In making nuclei I have always been troubled by so many bees going back to the parent hive that the prospective nuclei were nearly worthless. Then I wish to introduce virgin queens to the nuclei formed, and in this way I am not very successful. A friend tells me that you have a plan for making nuclei and introducing virgin queens at the same time, which you gave in the bee-papers some time ago. Will you please tell the younger readers about it, and how it works with you after years of trial?

ANSWER.—As it has been some years since I have said anything regarding the matter of forming nuclei, it may be excusable with the older members of the fraternity if I say a few words on this subject for those who have been added to the ranks of apiculture in recent years, especially as the plan has always proved successful.

The first requisite to the plan I use is a box made as follows: Get out two pieces of lumber 8 inches long by 7 wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ thick; also two pieces 14 inches long by 7 wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The latter are nailed to the former so as to form a box about 12 by 7, inside measure, without sides. For sides I use two pieces of wire-cloth, cut 14 inches long by $8\frac{1}{2}$ wide. One of these is nailed on permanently, while the other is left so as to be easily removable, by nailing the wire-cloth to a little frame like a slate-frame, which frame is lightly tacked to the box, or hinged, according to the wishes of the operator. In the top of the box is bored a large hole, into which a funnel is to be inserted. This funnel is to be large enough to allow one of the brood-frames from your hive being shaken inside of it, and the hole in the small end should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, so that the bees will readily roll or pass down through it and not clog. This funnel is very similar to those used five or ten years ago in putting up bees, when so many were sold by the pound. The hole in the box should also have something to close it, like a large button, made from your $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stuff, or a tin slide.

Having a funnel and box ready, go to any hive that can spare from it from a pint to two quarts of bees, according to the size of the nuclei desired; take out a frame or frames having bees on the combs, and place on the outside of the hive. If at a time of honey-dearth, so that robber-bees may be troublesome, hang the frame in an empty hive, and throw some old bag or blanket over, thus running no risk of creating a row in the apiary, or having your nuclei robbed out after made. Give the frames several sharp knocks with your thumb-nail or a little stick, to cause the bees to fill themselves with honey, and when so filled, shake as many bees down through the funnel into the box as you wish in your nucleus. Take out the funnel and close the hole, when you will put the frames from which you shook the bees back into the hives, and close them.

In all such operations especial care must be used not to take the old queen with the bees thus taken; for if you do the colony will be greatly injured, and the virgin queen you attempt to introduce will be destroyed. To be sure you do not get the queen, it is always well to see her, and then set the

frame she is on out of the hive till you have taken all the bees you wish at that time.

Having the bees in the box, take the same to any room or shady place, or to the cellar, and throw a blanket, old coat, or piece of carpet over it, to darken it, where it is to be left for four to six hours. In an hour the bees will begin to realize their queenless condition, and tell of it by breaking the cluster they had formed, and running frantically about the cage; and, as time goes on, this distress will be more manifest till they fairly beg for something in the shape of a queen; and the longer they are kept without one the more sure you will be of their accepting the one you give them.

When the time has arrived that I think it proper to give the queen, which in no case should be in less than four hours from the times they were shaken into the cage, I go to the queen-nursery and get a virgin queen and give them. To put the queen in, set the box down suddenly, so that all the bees will fall to the bottom, when the hole is opened in the box and the queen allowed to run in with the bees. The bees will at once set up a most joyous hum, thus telling of their new-found treasure as plainly as if they could talk.

The box is now left as it was before the queen was put in, for from 5 to 12 hours, just in accord with the time the bees were put in. If put in during the early forenoon, then they are taken out near sunset; if during the afternoon, then not till the next morning. When ready to take from the box, a hive is prepared by placing in it a division-board, a frame containing a little brood, and one having two or three pounds of honey, all of which are put on the opposite side of the hive from where you wish the bees.

Now get the box, in which you will find the bees all compactly clustered like a swarm, and carefully remove the wire-cloth movable side, when, with a quick jerk, the bees can be dislodged from the box to the bottom of the hive. Now quickly draw the comb of honey, brood and division-board across the rabbets of the hive, in the order named, to where the bees are, and they will be immediately on them. The hive is now closed, the entrance opened on the side farthest from the combs; and if all has been rightly conducted, and works as it should, in a week you will have a nice little colony with a laying queen, from which a full colony can be built up, or queens reared for market.

If you do not wish to make the box and funnel, the bees can be shaken into a tight hive, some wire-cloth fastened to the top, the queen run in through a hole in the side, or under one corner of the wire-cloth, and the hive left bottom up after the queen is put in, so that the bees will cluster on the bottom. In hiving, turn the hive right side up, remove the wire-cloth, set in the combs and division-board, doing all so quickly that the bees will not have time to crawl up the sides before you get the combs in. Now close the hive at the top and open the entrance, when you have the same thing as before, tho the box plan makes one much more independent of the whims of the bees; and where many nuclei are to be formed, it amply pays for all cost in construction.—Gleanings.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



Management of Shallow Brood-Chambers.

BY H. D. EDWARDS.

On page 262, a writer asks a number of questions in regard to shallow brood-chambers. As I have been using a shallow brood-chamber hive for a number of years I thought perhaps I might give the enquirer some information in regard to them.

In regard to his second question—What kind of a hive to use—I use a hive invented by a Mr. Armstrong some years ago. It is side-opening, self-locking, and is reversible, either the case or the frames separately; it is the best and most convenient hive I have ever used, and I have tried almost all the different hives placed on the market. The brood-frames are 5x17 inches, inside, and are interchangeable with wide frames that take the 4x5 section by putting a dummy one inch thick in the end of the wide frame.

Question 4—They will not build brace-combs between the brood-chambers to any great extent; sometimes a colony will build some brace-combs, while other colonies will not build any.

As to Question 6, I do not know that I can answer it any better than to give my way of managing during the honey season here in Illinois, where we have to depend on white clover for our surplus, having no basswood. What surplus we get here comes between May 15 and July 1—a period of 5 or 6 weeks, unless we have a fall run of honey, which has not often occurred of late years. My plan is not new or original, but seems to succeed better with me than any plan I have tried.

When the colony swarms, I move the old colony away and

place a shallow brood-chamber where the old hive stood. I then take off the supers from the old hive and put them on the new hive, putting a queen-excluding honey-board between the supers and the brood-chamber. I then put the swarm into the new hive, and in a few hours they are at work again in the sections. As the supers are filled I place another shallow brood-chamber on top of the first brood-chamber, and let them fill up for winter. If the honey-flow stops before the second brood-chamber is full, and there is no fall run of honey, then the bees will have to be fed; or, if I have bees enough, I unite them with the old colony, which usually has plenty of honey if the season is good.

I put a shallow brood-chamber on the old colony, and if the season is good, or there is a fall run of honey, they will fill it, which can be extracted. I leave the honey-board on only 3 or 4 days, or until they get started in the brood-chamber, and I am not troubled with the queen going into the supers. I use foundation in the brood-chamber as well as in the sections. Sometimes I use only starters in the brood-chamber.

I use two brood-chambers to winter the bees in, and think that bees winter better in them than any hive I have tried.

Jersey Co., Ill.



Suggestions on Section-Cleaners, Etc.

BY A. F. FOOTE.

I want to thank Mr. C. P. Dadant for his kind and comprehensive answer to my questions about rendering beeswax, on page 258. While I produce hardly a tenth of a "hundred dollars worth" of wax yearly, I want the best in that as well as everything else pertaining to bees; that is why I subscribed for the "Old Reliable," and I am getting good interest on the investment all right, my only regret being that I did not begin before.

HOLDING SECTIONS ON THE CLEANER.

Mr. J. A. Golden gives me a little light (page 322) on how to hold the sections on the cleaner to keep the sandpaper from gumming. Thanks to him and the Bee Journal, I have a section-cleaner, patterned after the one illustrated on page 33, only mine is a combined perpendicular and horizontal affair, and works nicely. The wheel is 9 inches in diameter, a sheet of sandpaper being just wide enough to cover the perpendicular side, or I would have made it larger. I weighted the surface of the wheel by filling 14 holes of uniform depth and distance apart with melted lead, which gives it greater momentum and a steadier motion. No glue is used to fasten either the felt or sandpaper, but instead I tacked them on, close to the edge with small staples, which are not the least in the way, and can be removed in five seconds to renew the sandpaper.

I want to tell Miss "Flody" that to the end of the shaft that carried the needle I have attached a nice, little turning-lathe, by which all sorts of pretty and useful things can be turned out, and also an arrangement for attaching a drill for drilling holes through iron.

After getting everything in working order, I invited my wife to the shop to see what could be done by "Foote"-power, "properly applied." What does she do—after looking it all over critically—but to ask mischievously if I couldn't contrive some way to attach the "barrel churn" to it and do the family churning at the same time while cleaning sections, etc.

If that man Clark gets his idea (page 258) of holding a tool on the side of a grindstone instead of the top, patented, I hope he will not sue me for infringement, for I had my machine all contrived before his letter appeared.

My 40 colonies of bees, with two exceptions, are unusually strong in all respects, and the prospects for a good honey harvest were never better. Plenty of moisture combined with warm weather has developed the clovers—white and Alsike—to a splendid growth, and I expect to see the blossoms within 10 days at farthest.

I have a convenient place fixt up in my shop on purpose to keep the Bee Journal for easy reference, and I find it a great help in many a time of need.

After writing the above I picked up the last Bee Journal and came across Jno. S. Bruce's description of his section-cleaner (page 332). The idea struck me so favorably that I went to work immediately and made one. In less than four hours I had it ready to attach to the turning-lathe end of my machine. After cleaning a number of old and very dirty sections, bottom slats to supers, wedging-boards, etc., I decided that for rapid work it beats the sandpaper about "16 to 1." It cleans out the "scallops" in good shape, and I am not sure but it would "clean out" the Spanish fleet if Sampson could find it.

Instead of using a solid roller and extra piece of tin, as Mr. Bruce suggested, I used only a single tin, fastening each end to a block of hard wood about an inch long, thus leaving the space between the blocks hollow; this lets all fine propolis drop through the holes out of the way, doing away with the necessity of using "fire and water" to clean it, for it never clogs. To remove what accumulates on the inside, I bored a hole in one of the blocks. In perforating the tin, I used a small awl, first covering it with pieces of leather to near the point, as a gauge to make the holes of uniform size. Fitting sections for market, a little extra touching up with the sandpaper will be a good thing.

Thus, owing to the American Bee Journal and its willing-to-tell-what-they-know correspondents, I have another valuable addition to my aparian fixtures. I will surely have to send the editor another \$1.00—next year.

Mitchell Co., Iowa, May 30.



FACING COMB HONEY.

Opinions, Suggestions and Advice from the Commission-Men.

Thinking that those who quote the honey market for the American Bee Journal, and handle honey extensively every year, might be able to help bee-keepers somewhat along the line of packing comb honey for city markets, we sent to them the following letter:

CHICAGO, May 31, 1898.

Dear Sirs:—You doubtless have noticed what has appeared lately in the bee-papers regarding the facing of comb-honey. The hottest part of the discussion was called out upon the publication of this paragraph, written by one of the most prominent comb-honey producers in this country:

"And I also claim that there is nothing out of the way, if any one chooses to do so, in shipping cases of honey having XXX facers and XX or X honey inside, on commission. Yea, more, I claim that there would be nothing dishonest in filling the center of the case with buckwheat honey, the same having XXX white-honey facers, providing it was shipped on commission, every case alike, and the producer thought it to his interest to do so."

Will you kindly write us your opinion of the above paragraph, and also on the general subject of facing or putting up comb honey for the city markets? As an experienced honey-commission man, we feel that your opinion, suggestions and advice, would be of great value to bee-keepers who desire to realize the most out of their honey.

We should be pleased to have as prompt a reply as possible, so that we can publish it in time to be of service this season.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, we are

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.

We here give all the replies that were received in time for this issue of the Bee Journal:

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Gentlemen:—I would not put up honey faced with a nice article and filled with inferior lots. It cannot but injure the business, and I think it would be a poor way to build up a business. I like to have things about what they appear.

Yours truly,

M. H. HUNT.

Detroit.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Gentlemen:—Replying to yours, just received. If a honey-producer desires to establish his reputation and brand of honey in any market, thus securing the very best results every year, we believe his only way to do so is to pack his honey absolutely honest, the front to be a fair sample of the entire grade. Those desiring to ship a lot of honey and let it sell for what it will fetch, without any brand or regard for reputation—it might be well enough to ship it well faced up without any owner's brand upon it, and thus sell upon its merits. Atho it is practical, it is hardly policy to advocate. Buyers, the last few years, seldom buy without opening several cases of any lot, and thus decide the question.

Very respectfully,

BATTERSON & Co.

Buffalo.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Dear Sirs:—We note your favor, and in regard to packing comb honey would suggest that the facers should repre-

sent the kind of honey the case contains. Each grade of honey should be packt separately. We expect the facers to be as good as the case contains, but the difference should be but slight. It is a help to the commission-man to be able to say, "This honey is honestly packt."

In selling, we sell by the way the honey appears. The buyer, if he finds the honey to run different from what the face indicates, returns it to us—which he has a perfect right to do—and we take it back and refund him his money.

All honey put up for Fancy No. 1, or No. 2 White, should run even in color, and all sections be equally well filled. For lower grades it does not make so much difference.

We do not want to handle any falsely packt, or adulterated, honey.

St. Louis.

Yours truly,

WESTCOTT COM. CO.

TO THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—

Is there ever a time when it is to the producer's interest to face his cases of comb honey with fancy white and fill in the center with dark grades? To my sorrow I am well aware that this is frequently done, but when a dealer receives such a lot he certainly remembers that he wants no more honey from that man. Suppose a dealer would attempt to establish a trade with his customers on this plan, how long do you suppose he would remain in business? The writer has, time and again, been obliged to recrate large shipments of honey, sorting out the different grades and reweighing each case so that he could guarantee it to be all through alike.

I knew of one lot of extracted honey where the cans were filled nearly full of dark amber honey, which was allowed to granulate, and then the cans were filled with white clover honey and sold for white clover! This was a ridiculous trick, but not so awfully much worse than fancy white combs next to the glass with inferior grades in the center. Fortunately there are numbers of producers who do put up on the honest plan, and when we know them we are not afraid to offer the highest market price for their product.

Indianapolis.

WALTER S. POWDER.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Dear Sirs:—Your letter is just received. We note the paragraph regarding the facing of comb honey. We cannot agree with the author of said article. Some time ago we received from a well known bee-man two large cakes of beeswax, to be sold on commission. A few days after receiving the wax we had an order from a bee-supply man for 100 pounds of wax. In getting it ready for shipment we had to break one of the cakes in order to pack properly in the box. Behold our surprise when we found in the center of the cake a stone weighing 11 pounds. We then broke open the other cake, and found another stone about the same weight. This we call dishonest, and we think facing cases of comb honey with white, and filling the center with buckwheat or honey-dew is also dishonest. We think these are parallel cases—one is just as honest as the other. And if we had a shipment of comb honey put up in the manner described, we would sell it on its merits, and would no doubt be sold as dark honey.

We have shippers, not only of honey but of other commodities, that we do not have to open a package in order to sell it if their name is on the package. Why? Because they are known as honest packers.

We may not be any more honest than the average honey-men, but we would not knowingly sell a case of honey to a customer faced up with white honey, for white honey, when we knew the inside was all dark. And to say the least, it is dishonest, and ought not to be encouraged.

Yours truly,

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

Kansas City.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Gentlemen:—In reference to your letter I would say, first, I do not handle any honey on commission. I now produce my own honey by controlling a large number of apiaries. I have a large fancy trade, and sell more honey than all the other dealers in this city put together. But your letter in question is just what drove me out of handling honey on commission from the producer.

My trade is such that they trust what I say. I never show samples of comb honey, but just sell it as Fancy, or No. 1, at one cent difference in price. I had one party who had sent me his crop to sell for several years. His crop was very white, but not white clover. One year he had a flow from some source of amber honey that lasted about four days, and came right during the white flow. He said nothing about it, but put four or five sections in the middle of about every third crate of 24 sections. It was not quite so dark as buckwheat. I sold several lots of it without opening it, and nearly lost every customer who received it. It was a hard thing to ex-

plain away, and was considered dishonest. I then sold it for one cent less on this account; but about two-thirds of the trade who handle pure white comb honey have no use for amber honey at any price. This has to be sold to another class of trade; therefore, mixing comb honey will ruin any fine trade. I stopt that year (1894), and have never handled any honey on commission since. I now have control of the packing of my honey, and know what it is.

Yours truly,

WM. A. SELSER.

Philadelphia.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Dear Sirs:—Regarding the discussion about facing honey and stuffing the centers with imperfect or lower grade of honey—it seems too preposterous for argument that such imposition or fraud would or could be thought by any one as honest, let alone good business policy, besides being very injurious to the reputation and sale of all comb honey, no matter how well put up.

If comb honey is even fairly decently packt as to quality or grade, the buyer is generally somewhat charitable in his views, and expects that the honey on the outside of the cases is somewhat better than the centers, as the proverbial barrel of apples; but when combs only poorly filled, and buckwheat honey, or badly mixt honey, is packt in the center of the cases, showing a rank fraud, then the buyer becomes suspicious, and gets in the habit of wanting to look at the center of any crate he may buy, which, if the rule, would require much more closely grading than has been done before this.

Regarding the sin being less because sent to be sold on commission, we regret that there is not a better feeling or appreciation of the situation on the part of the producers toward the commission merchant. While there are no doubt careless commission merchants that do not make proper effort in showing up, understanding and discriminating in quality, etc., in selling honey, there are worthy commission merchants, and they are a very "necessary article" in working off honey to the best advantage. On the other hand, they are quite often imposed upon by bee-keepers selecting out all their best honey, and sending them only the refuse, or what they can't sell at home.

A commission merchant is practically one and the same as the consignor. It is much easier for the commission merchant to sell "straight goods" than crooked, and much more satisfactory all around.

The commission merchant's buyer is depending on him, and if the honey "pans out" fraudulently packt, he has either to take it back, sell over again at less price, or to make an allowance, which usually is a severe one, and of course has to be charged back to the consignor.

From our experience and observation we would say to bee-keepers, by all means grade your honey as evenly as possible, and if desirable to pack your cull honey, always pack it by itself, as it then can be sold for what it is, and at much better ratio of price than if mixt up with the whole crop, and thereby lowering the grade of the straight honey more than the entire value of the cull combs.

Albany.

H. R. WRIGHT.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Dear Sirs:—We hardly think that the author of the paragraph you call our attention to (as shown above) meant that he would deceive through the commission merchant, when he would not, in dealing directly with a purchaser, but rather we presume he reasoned the commission merchant will look into the cases, or the parties purchasing will, and consequently be governed according to the contents. Granting this to be the fact, it would then be bad judgment on the part of owner or shipper, as the price obtainable would be little above the value placed on the poorest grade found in the package, the buyer arguing that he had no means of ascertaining the true contents without sorting, reboxing, etc.

Then honey of different grades in the same package does not suit the wants of one person in a hundred, especially is this so in the larger centres; when white is wanted, dark and amber grades will not suffice, or *vice versa*. Our experience (extending over a period of 21 years in this market) is that honey graded so it is alike in each case or package, sells to the best advantage, and has the much-sought-for desideratum of giving the general satisfaction to all concerned. The exposed sections should be just as good as any in the package, and no better.

We often do things (without intent to deceive) in such a way that it has the appearance of deception to others. For instance, we have called attention to a shipment of honey that had different grades in the package; the shipper explained it by saying that he sent it just as it came off the hives—white, mixt, partly filled, dark, etc.—and put the white

on the outside just because it looks the best, supposing everybody would know that all the honey gathered during the summer would not be alike.

Let the face be a true index, and thus have the satisfaction of knowing that we are not likely to cause discredit to come upon ourselves or those who may be concerned with our work.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

Chicago.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Gentlemen:—Yes, we have noticed the controversies in the bee-papers as to the facing of comb honey. WE ARE IN FAVOR OF EVEN QUALITY IN A CASE. See those capitals? Firstly, if the sections run uneven in showing the stock every one must be examined. Secondly, a prospective purchaser sees the inferior portion of the case—not the superior. That's his business.

We have shippers who turn all their honey over to us, and, when their goods come in, a thorough examination of every section is unnecessary, and we can go to our trade and say, "Here is a lot of honey from —, and is like the last lot received from him. Can you use it?" He can. This applies to second grade as well as fancy. We know, and the buyer knows, that that man shows up his goods as they are. We cannot imagine what advantage could be obtained by any manipulated packing. This does not imply that a man shipping contrary to the above is dishonest. We are simply debating the question on the ground of the best sale for the stock.

If such a shipper as we speak of be interviewed, he would say that he has always received what his honey was worth. We know this, as we have received just such manifestations of satisfaction. On the other hand, unsatisfactory deals can be traced back either to very poor quality in general, or a certain amount of poor stock that more than counterbalances the attractiveness of the more desirable quantity. It is not so hard with the grocer—he sells a section at a time, and gets a price according to the individual worth. The commission-man can't say to him, "Now, here is a section that you can get 10 cents for, and here is one that you can get 11 cents for, etc." He says, "Here is a lot of honey which I offer you at 10 cents." He knows he can't boost up a price on a lot just because there are a few fine combs in, but knows to the contrary that these few superior sections are very liable to sacrifice. Irregular packing has taught us in nearly all instances to take three or four sections out of every case before we render a verdict. Some shippers always send in regular quality, and those are the men we like to deal with.

Honey shipt on commission direct to the groceryman could run very irregular and still command full value for every section, as he sees every one that is sold.

These are our views, not as honesty, but as policy.

Yours truly, S. H. HALL & Co.

Minneapolis.

Per F. S. Cady.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.—

Gentlemen:—Yours requesting our opinion in regard to the paragraph recently published in one of the bee-papers relative to the facing of honey shipt on commission came duly to hand, and in reply we beg to say that honey can be shipt as our good friend says, but the question is, Would the shipper be satisfied with the results financially? We desire to say that we have learned in the past 10 years that we have been engaged in the handling of honey, that it is to the advantage of producers of honey to grade and put their product up honestly. We think that if the author of that paragraph would devote about one or two weeks in a commission-house where honey is sold every day, he would change his ideas.

Very little honey is sold nowadays on the facing of it; nine out of every ten people who purchase a case of honey want it opened up, and look into the interior to ascertain its condition, whether it is broken or leaking, or not, and not one person in a hundred would pick out the section in front of the case to learn this information—naturally they will pick it out in the center or towards the back part of the case. What would be the result if the case were packed according to our friend's idea? The purchaser would refuse to buy that case of honey, or any of the same lot.

Most of the buyers of honey want some particular kind; some want only Extra Fancy, while others only No. 1 White, and others only desire the buckwheat. Were a case mixt it would be almost useless to them.

It is just as necessary to take as much precaution in the putting up and grading of honey shipt on commission as that which the honey-producer may sell himself. A good many shippers are in the habit of sending their poorest grade of honey to some commission-man to sell, and keeping their best at home to dispose of themselves, and expect the same price

for the poorest quality (market Fancy) as they get for their genuine Fancy which they sell themselves.

The sooner bee-keepers learn to put up their honey honestly, and mark the cases just what they contain, and grade uniformly, the sooner will they realize better prices for their honey.

Very truly yours,

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

Per W. L. Geiger.

Cleveland.



Bees in Relation to Flowers and Fruits.

BY THOS. WM. COWAN.

(Delivered at the University Farmers' Institute at Pacific Grove, Calif.)

[Continued from page 357.]

ADVANTAGES OF BEES.—I am not able in the short space of time available to go into all the modifications which exist for securing cross-fertilization of flowers, but I have already said enough to show the farmer the advantage he derives from bees. I will now try to show how largely we are dependent upon bees for the delicious fruit we enjoy.

If we examine an apple-blossom we will find it contains five stigmas belonging to the five segments of which the core of the fruit is composed. The stigma comes to maturity before the anthers. Bees seeking nectar get dusted with pollen from an older flower and then transfer it to the ripe stigma of a neighboring flower. The apple is strictly a fusion of five fruits into one, and requires no less than five separate fertilizations for its perfect production. If fertilization does not take place the fruit, instead of swelling, drops and rots. It sometime happens that one or more of the stigmas are not fertilized, and in such a case the fruit develops imperfectly and becomes deformed. If such an apple be cut open it will be found that the undeveloped part lies opposite the section where the pit is shriveled.

The flowers of pears are similar in structure, altho they are not so dependent upon bees for fertilization. Small fruits, such as gooseberries and currants, are also dependent upon insects. Among plums sometimes the pollen of one plant is impotent upon the pistils of that plant, and fertilization is only secured by introducing a plant of another variety into the orchard.

In the raspberry the petals are smaller and placed wide apart. There are about 90 anthers, and each of the 60 or 70 drupels carries a stigma, while on the receptacle will be seen a ring of shining dots consisting of nectar. Here the anthers ripen before the stigmas, and a bee, on alighting on the drupels, as she applies her tongue to the dots of nectar gets dusted with pollen, which she carries to another and older flower, and in revolving in an opposite direction transfers the pollen to the ripe stigmas. Each seed thus fertilized develops into the juicy envelope which protects the seed from injury, and makes the fruit so palatable. It requires from 60 to 70 fertilizations to perfect each fruit, and should any of the stigmas escape fertilization the fruit does not develop in that part and remains green and hard. If we look at the strawberry we will find that it required from 200 to 300 distinct fertilizations for its perfect production, and if any of the stigmas do not receive pollen the development of the fruit is arrested in that part and the seed is not produced.

I would here point out that in the strawberry there is a tendency to a separation of the sexes, and that plants bearing large blossoms are frequently tending to become male and produce few fruits, while those of the same variety that produce small blossoms are tending to become female. These are abundant bearers, but produce few runners. Care should, therefore, be exercised in selecting runners, otherwise the male would in time supplant the female.

BEES AND FRUIT SHOULD GO TOGETHER.—I have shown the part bees play in the fertilization of blossoms and the benefits we derive from their labors, but I wish to point out that a danger exists in making a specialty of bee-keeping and cultivating bees in large apiaries, as is the practice in California. It is useless increasing the area under fruit cultivation without at the same time increasing the number of bees kept. As an instance, I would mention Lord Sudeley's fruit plantation in Gloucestershire, England. About 200 acres of fruit-trees were first planted, and for some years there was such poor success that it was a question whether the enterprise should not be abandoned. Lord Sudeley was, however, advised to introduce bees, as it was found that not many were kept in that district. Two hundred colonies, in charge of a practical bee-keeper, were introduced, and the result was magical. Thenceforward the trees bore fruit properly, and the former failure was turned into a success. Since then 500 acres have been planted with fruit trees, and a large jam fac-

tory has been started close by both undertakings, being in a prosperous condition.

Every farmer should keep bees, with the primary object of insuring cross-fertilization of his crops, and only look to the honey-yield as a secondary consideration. We are told that bees spoil fruit; but, altho I would show that the structure of the mandibles is such that they cannot pierce the skins, we need not rebut the charge, but point out that, while they gather nectar for themselves, they confer a greater boon on the fruit-grower, for they really give him his crop in return.—Pacific Rural Press.

London, England.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Keeping Wax-Worms from Comb Honey.

What is the best way to keep the wax-worms from eating the cappings off comb honey? I have about 500 pounds in shipping-cases stacked up in the second story of my house.

As I am a beginner in the bee-business, and take my honey out of the hives as it is sealed, I will be very glad to have an answer to the above question. Last season the worms damaged my honey very badly.

GEORGIA.

ANSWER.—Formerly I had the same trouble if I failed to fumigate my comb honey, but of late years it does not seem necessary. I suspect the reason is that formerly there was more black blood in my bees than now. Where Italian blood predominates there is less likelihood of trouble with worms. In the meantime the question remains what to do in case worms do trouble your surplus honey.

If you examine closely, after the honey has been off the hives two or three weeks, you will find places, especially at the lower edge where the comb is fastened to the wood, where a fine white powder can be seen. This is the work of the little wax-worm, as yet so small you can scarcely see it, and it is well to dispose of it before it gets any larger. Even if you see nothing of the kind, if you are afraid of worms, fumigate your surplus honey two or three weeks after taking it off. Fumigate with sulphur, and it matters little how, only so you get enough of the sulphur fumes to kill. It takes much less fumigation while the worms are small than after they become $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long or more.

Have the honey in a box or room large enough to hold it, and close enough to confine the fumes. A roll of rags may have sulphur rolled in it, sulphur may be thrown on burning coals, or a hot iron can be put in the sulphur. In any case you must look out for fire. A safe way is to have a kettle containing ashes or something of that nature, and sitting in this a smaller kettle that contains the sulphur. You may open up after 12 hours, or you may find no trouble by leaving closed entirely. If you want to be sure, you will do well to fumigate again two or three weeks later, for some of the eggs may hatch out after the first fumigation. A pound of sulphur may be used for 100 feet of cubic space, but if the place is so close as to entirely prevent the escape of the gas, less will do. The only harm that will come of using too much is that some of the combs will be colored green.

Small vs. Large Hives.

DR. MILLER:—I will answer as best I can your questions on page 263.

I have experimented with 6, 8 and 9 frame hives side by side with the same colonies for six years, and I have got the best yield every time from the 6-frame. This spring my 9 and 12 frame colonies had not five pounds of honey when I examined them in March, but the 6-frame had 15 to 20 pounds, and I can surprise you by saying the 6-frame hives in April had more bees than the 9-frame by half; and in a hard season I have got surplus from the 6-frame colony while the 9-frame did not fill their brood-chamber.

You admit that to place two swarms of equal size, one in a 6-frame and the other in an 8-frame hive, that the 6-frame would give the most surplus. Very true indeed. Then please tell me what are we keeping bees for if not for the greatest amount of section or surplus honey. I am not speaking of a

warm climate where they get honey the year round, but a climate such as you and I have. We have no need of large hives except we have them so arranged as to contract or expand.

You mistook some of my figures. My top-bars are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide instead of $1\frac{3}{4}$. You see, I could not get six frames $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and leave bee-space in a $8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space, see?

I will try several hives this season—the Danzy, Root chaff, the Champion, the St. Joe, the Hill, and some of my own make; but as I am depending altogether on hired help, I do not expect to get as good results. I am still unable to attend to any work on account of erysipelas in my leg. I have had a very serious time of it; have not done any work since I returned from the Buffalo Convention, but I hope to cheat the grave and undertaker for a good while yet. I hope, Doctor, that you will have another good season. It is very backward here now.

DAVID N. RITCHEY.

Franklin Co., Ohio.

ANSWER.—According to Mr. Ritchey's figures he ought to have no difficulty in deciding that 6 frames in a hive are enough for him. But there comes C. P. Dadant, who says twice 12 gives none too much room. I hope Mr. Ritchey will soon recover and be in good working trim, and then it might be very interesting if he and Mr. Dadant could compare notes.

Transferring with Tight Bottom-Board.

I have a colony which I want to transfer two weeks after it swarms, but the bottom-board is nailed on so tight that it is impossible to get it off. Is there any way to drum out the bees without taking the bottom off?

NEW JERSEY.

ANSWER.—If there is no chance for the bees to get out except at the entrance—top and bottom being nailed on solid—you may still succeed in drumming them out. Set the hive so the opening shall be at the top, that is, if the entrance is at the bottom, turn the hive upside down, giving them a little smoke. Then plug up the entrance and hammer on the hive till you can hear the bees buzzing loudly. Then open the entrance and hammer away for dear life, and the bees may rush out in a stream ready to enter any hive or box placed over. If, however, they do not come out freely after a lot of drumming, just tear off the bottom in the same way you would if there were no bees in the hive, for by this time the bees will not resent anything of the kind, and after taking off the bottom you can proceed in the same way you would have done had no bottom been nailed on at the start.

Prevention of Swarming, Etc.

I am peculiarly situated. A, B, C, D are the corners of a flat roof on which I have my bees. A, B and B, C are walls about 12 feet from A, D, which is the line of my lot. My bees, when they swarm, have invariably gone across that line on the adjoining lot. I have tried to prevent them but they will go. The lady who owns the lot has gotten tired of it, and has forbidden me to take any more swarms from there. I have about all the swarms I care for, and would like to prevent them swarming any more.

1. If I examine them every 12 days during the swarming season, will that prevent it by destroying all queen-cells?

2. If I do so, will not the queen crowd the brood-nest so that the workers could not have room to deposit enough honey there for winter stores, as most of my hives are 8-frame?

3. Can you suggest any means that would induce them to alight on my own lot?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. You cannot entirely rely upon killing cells every 12 days. Once a week will be better, providing you don't miss any cells, but sometimes they'll swarm without waiting.

2. It will probably make no difference. There will, perhaps, be as much crowding of the brood-nest in one case as the other, altho in any case there may be a little trouble about scarcity of stores in an 8-frame hive.

3. You might succeed in getting them to alight on your own lot by putting there a decoy hive—that is, an empty hive with one or more empty combs in it. You might have your queens elipt, and then no matter where the bees clustered they would come back of their own accord. You might put a queen-trap on your hives. You might run for extracted honey and give your bees so much room they wouldn't care to swarm.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it. See premium offers on page 377.



Painting Hives.—W. C. Gathright says it may be all right in the East to have unpainted hives, but in New Mexico "unpainted hives are soon warpt, crackt and ruined."

The German, Austrian and Hungarian Bee-Keepers' Association—the society which holds such large and enthusiastic meetings as American bee-keepers never dream of—will have its 48rd annual convention this year at Salzburg, Austria, Sept. 4 to 8.

The Comb-Foundation Business is no small affair. In Revue Internationale Chas. Dadant & Son report that their sales of foundation, which in 1895 had gone down to 30,000 pounds, and in 1896 to 28,000 pounds, in 1897 rose to 52,000 pounds. If it averaged eight feet to the pound, this would make the output of 1897 cover nearly eight acres of ground.

Room to Prevent Swarming.—Doolittle is very positive, (Progressive Bee-Keeper) that Quinby was right when he said "a large amount of room filled with empty combs will entirely prevent swarming." Doolittle says he has proved it hundreds of times, but says the room without the empty comb will not do. Editor Root stipulates that the empty comb must be given before the bees have contracted the swarming-fever.

Taxing Bees.—In his county in Iowa, O. P. Miller says bees are put on the tax list and are valued at \$2.00 a colony if a man has more than 10 colonies. He thinks this inconsistent, for the laws of Iowa say, "All animals over six months old shall be taxed according to their value, except dogs; they shall be taxed per capita;" according to which the queen is the only taxable member of the colony.—Progressive Bee-Keeper.

Time for Sealing Brood.—G. M. Doolittle takes R. C. Alkin to task (in Progressive Bee-Keeper) for saying that when a queen is removed "the seventh day will find just about all the worker-brood sealed." He makes a general appeal to bee-keepers to make observations on the subject—sure that nine days will be found to be the correct time—three in the egg and six in the larval form. Cowan gives three days for the egg and five for feeding a queen or worker; six for a drone.

Bees Swelling.—R. C. Alkin asks, in Progressive Bee-Keeper: "Did you ever notice how a colony seems to swell when a flow comes on? How a colony that seemed comfortable in its hive before this, now cannot find room to work, so piles out of the hive?" Doolittle explains that it is a real swelling in the size of the bees that stay in the hive, because they receive from the field-bees the loads of nectar for evaporation, thus becoming so large that two bees now take the same amount of room that three or four previously did.

Mashing Combs Between Rollers and then separating the honey and melting the wax, as suggested by R. C. Alkin, at Buffalo, was spoken of by Gleanings as a rather startling idea. Bee-Chat reminds Gleanings that the same thing was reported five or six years ago as being practiced by one of the correspondents of Gleanings, and adds: "It is well known that our Scotch friends have for many years used honey-presses for removing their heather honey, which is so thick that no extractor can force it from the cells after it has been stored a few days in the combs."

Prevention of Swarming.—R. C. Alkin (in Progressive Bee-Keeper) tells how he manages to get the start of the bees, and then gives a short cut as follows:

"Take two brood-chambers for your colony. Eight or ten days before the flow, put the brood all in one of the chambers and the queen in the other with an excluder-zinc between. The queen will be more contented and lay more promptly after the change if a comb with a little brood is put in her chamber. She accepts this as her brood-nest, whereas if removed from all brood, she labors to pass the zinc to the brood. As previously explained, the brood in the part from which the queen was excluded will all be sealed by the eighth day. Now, the

eighth day or after, just make a new colony with the chamber having the queen and put her on a new stand. This leaves the old stand with sealed brood only, hence impossible to build cells. In three or four days a cell or queen, better a ripe cell or virgin queen, can be introduced to the old stand. If a cell, your young queen will not lay till all brood is hatcht, just as in natural swarming. This reduces the labor fully one-half, and I think just as good in every respect. I expect to practice this method the present season, 1898."

Box vs. Frame Hives.—A somewhat animated controversy has been taking place in Revue Internationale between two octogenarian leaders—Messrs. Dadant and Boyer. It is not probable they will be in entire accord at the close of the controversy. The showing M. Boyer makes of the cost of a movable-comb hive with its accompaniments is rather discouraging. He gives it as follows:

Hive, \$5.40; freight, 20 cents; cushion, 40 cents; painting, 40 cents; foundation, \$1.00—total, \$7.40.

Certainly hives must cost a good deal more in the French than in the English language, according to this showing, a showing that does not, however, agree with the statements of Mr. Dadant.

Simmins' Direct Fasting Method of introducing queens is thus given in his paper, Bee-Chat, remembering that the bees must have been queenless three days:

1. Keep the queen quite alone for not less than 30 minutes, without food, but warm.
2. Insert after dark, under quilt, first driving the bees back with smoke.
3. No further examination is to be made until after 48 hours have expired.
4. Make no division of, or nucleus, from the hive within three days prior to insertion, unless the original queen is then left on her own stand.

CAUTION.—As many queens are ordered for inserting with a divided half of a colony, it should be pointed out that the old queen must always be left on her own stand, and the new queen given to the removed part, unless three days are allowed to intervene.

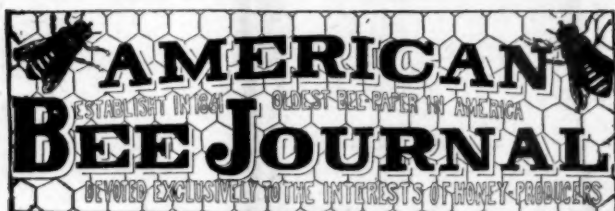
Bee-Keeping for Beginners is the title of a 110-page book just out, from the pen of that expert bee-keeper of the South, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia. It claims to be "a practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit." Price of the book, postpaid, 50 cents. Or, we will club it with the Bee Journal for one year—both together for \$1.40; or, we will mail it as a premium to any of our present subscribers for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year (at \$1.00), and 10 cents extra.

The Wood Binder for holding a year's numbers of American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends to us 20 cents. It is a very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$2.00.

The Names and Addresses of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we are offering. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

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NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

California has been blest of late with two fine rains. These will be of signal service to the orchardist, in increasing the water for irrigation, and in thoroughly wetting the earth twice in late spring. But they are too late to very greatly help the grain crop, and it is feared the same will be true of the honey product. It is to be hoped that the bees will produce enough honey to feed them. So wrote Prof. Cook, May 30.

Bee-Business Enlarging.—In a letter from one of the largest dealers in bee-keepers' supplies, written us recently, we find this significant sentence:

"It looks as if there was a general need of enlargement if the bee-business is going to increase as it has the last two years."

We presume unless the present manufacturers of supplies prepare to take care of the increasing demand, others will engage in that line of business, and to the benefit of all concerned. This country is developing in all its industries, and there is no good reason why the bee-business should not keep pace with the rest. The population is already here to consume every pound of honey that possibly can be produced, and at a fair price.

A Bee-Bed of Flowers.—Mrs. Effie Brown, the conductor of the apiarian department in the Northwestern Agriculturist, writes thus about a bee-bed of flowers:

When we plant our posies this spring we are going to have one bed especially for the bees.

All flowers do not yield nectar, and many that do are never visited by the bees on account of the depth of the honey-cups. The rose, lilac, violet and snow-ball are among

the latter class. I think the flower that yields the most nectar to each blossom is the spider-plant. It is a hardy annual, blossoming in July and August. The blossoms are beautiful, odd little things with the petals all on one side, and long, spidery legs on the other, one sometimes containing enough nectar for two loads for a bee. These seeds we will plant in the center of our bee-bed because they are taller than the other plants which we will use. Around the patch of spider-plants we will sow a good broad band of mignonette. Every one loves this sweet, old-fashioned flower, and the bees delight to work on it from morning till night. All around the outside portulacca, or, as grandmother calls them, "moss-roses" will be sown. One of the prettiest sights in nature is a bed of portulacca in full bloom, with dozens of bees hovering above, or resting in the hearts of the flowers.

I have never been able to discover whether or not they get very much honey from this plant, but I think I never saw so many bees to the number of blossoms as I have seen on a "moss-rose" bed.

Every bee-keeper ought to sow one of these bee-beds—not only for the enjoyment of the bees, but for his own pleasure.

While it requires a good many flowers to be of perceptible use to bees, still when planting even small garden beds of them, one may as well plant the varieties that yield nectar, especially when they are pretty as well.

Bee-Paralysis or Nameless Disease.—Prof. A. J. Cook, of California, writing us May 30, had this to say about a disease affecting the bees around San Francisco:

A well-known bee-keeper near San Francisco describes a disease that is affecting his bees quite seriously, but only a few colonies. It is, without doubt, the "nameless bee-disease" of some, or "bee-paralysis" of others. Is there any better way to treat this disease than to introduce a young vigorous queen? I think it would be well for the American Bee Journal to ask for the experience of all on this disease. It is not usually very serious, and, so far as I have observed, goes away of its own accord, before very long. A. J. Cook.

We shall be glad to publish anything relative to the disease, or diseases, referred to by Prof. Cook. Who can give something that will help?

Chas. F. Muth.—A few weeks ago we announced the death of Mr. Muth, of Cincinnati, by suicide. Since then we have learned some of the particulars which we will give in connection with a few items of interest relating to Mr. Muth and his career as a bee-keeper and dealer in honey.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of May 17, we take the following, mainly relative to the sad death of Mr. Muth:

The news of the death of Charles F. Muth, for years past one of the city's prominent business men, came yesterday as a shock to his personal friends and acquaintances.

He was found dead on his farm near Morristown, Ind., under circumstances tending to show that in a spell of mental depression he had taken his own life.

For some months past he had been feeling unwell, and at times appeared to be suffering from melancholy. He had suffered two attacks of sunstroke a few years ago, never quite recovering from the effects, and his family attribute his recent fits of depression more to that cause than anything else. Nevertheless, last Saturday, when he informed them that he intended going to spend a few days on his farm near Morristown, they opposed it, and tried to persuade him to remain at home. He persisted in going, however.

He spent Sunday examining at the grounds and houses on the farm, a tract of some 600 acres, and when last seen Sunday night by the man in charge of the place, was engaged in writing, and gave no signs of trouble.

Yesterday morning he did not appear, and at 10 o'clock the man in charge, tired of waiting for him, went to the little room he had fixt up as an office in the farm-house. A horrifying sight met the man's eyes as he pushed open the office door.

Mr. Muth was seated on a couch with a rifle between his legs, a gaping bullet hole under the jaw, and another over the right eye. The rifle had evidently been held under the chin while the fatal shot was fired, and the bullet had ranged up through the skull, causing instant death.

Mr. Muth was in his 64th year. He was born in Hesse, Germany. Coming to America in 1854, he engaged in the

tobacco business at Baltimore with a relative, but after a short stay there concluded to go further west. His first situation in Cincinnati was with Henry Franck, the pioneer grocer. With him he remained a year or two, then went to the Far West and tried mining and cattle raising. Not meeting with success, he returned to Cincinnati again. In a short time he was in business for himself as a dealer in honey and bee-keepers' supplies. For many years he was one of the largest dealers in the West in that line of trade, and did an extensive business in the West and South. He was active in extending it up to the time of his death, tho in the past year or two he had suffered reverses. This fact, it is believed, caused in part the melancholy that marked him for some months past. The losses, however, were not serious, not more than \$12,000, it is said, but it appeared to wear on him.

Mr. Muth was a Mason, and a member of Hanselmann Lodge. He took an active interest in the German Orphan Asylum, and served as President of its Board of Managers for some years.

He was prominent in politics at various times. At the last election he was elected on the Fusion ticket as a member of the Board of Control.

Mr. Muth married Miss Caroline Muth, who was his cousin, and there are six children surviving him with the widow.

The body was brought to the city last evening, and burial will take place to-morrow.

The letter which Mr. Muth wrote Sunday night was found yesterday in the room in which he was found dead. It is as follows:

If I should die on my farm it is my wish that I be buried in the same graveyard with August Muller, and in the same simple manner. My family will respect my last wish. My honest debts must be paid.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

It will thus be seen that he contemplated the act. August Muller was an uncle, and was buried in a country graveyard adjoining the Muth farm.

In Gleanings for June 1 we find these paragraphs written by Mr. A. I. Root, who knew Mr. Muth well:

Our friends may remember that, when I first became interested in bee-culture, I very soon made inquiry in regard to the various bee-journals published in the United States or other parts of the world. I think my first acquaintance with Mr. C. F. Muth came through my desire to know something of bee-keeping in Germany. He was very willing to give me all the information in his power, and for many years we offered the *Bienenzeitung* to our German readers through Friend Muth's kind services. We had become quite well acquainted through correspondence, and I had promised to make him a call and see his apiary on the roof of his store. One day, however, I was surprised to meet a tall, fine-looking man who spoke English quite brokenly. He introduced himself as "Mr. Moot, of Cincinnati." He told me we had had some little correspondence, but somehow I did not quite catch on; but when I saw his name on some circulars, "Muth," then I knew him at once, and we shook hands over again, and took another start. He brought along some of his famous honey-cake. I took him over home and introduced him to Mrs. Root and the children. Then he sent me a lot of his honey-jars and tumblers in which he sold the honey in such immense quantities. Many of our readers, especially the older ones, remember how ably Friend Muth stood at the head and represented bee-culture in America among the German people. When I spoke of making him a visit, or putting the street-number on his letters, he said everybody knew him in Cincinnati, and I guess this was pretty nearly true—at that time, anyhow.

Mr. Muth was one of the cleverest, most whole-souled and generous men I ever knew. He tried to be right and fair; but when he met somebody who wanted to be unfair, or even if he got it into his head that somebody was trying to get more than was just, he sometimes showed that his good nature might give place to something quite different. Of late years I have felt that our jolly, whole-souled friend had too much business on his hands. I have heard him speak a good many times about that farm, alluded to in the extract above; and I fear, from what I have heard from those who had sent him money, that of late his prompt, energetic business habits have not been quite up to their former standard.

In view of the injury by sunstroke, he should have been careful about undertaking too much business. I fear our poor friend brooded over his financial affairs, and imagined they were worse than they really were. From the statement given above I infer that, after everything is settled up, there is a large property still for his wife and children. How gladly

they would have borne his cares and troubles, and let him take things easier had he permitted them so to do! The bee-keepers of our land can remember our departed friend with grateful feelings for what he has done to bring about the present advanced state of bee-culture, especially in the way of selling, and getting it into the regular channels of trade. Even if some of the friends have suffered somewhat by neglect, they may learn by the above that our old friend had been for years a sufferer; and we can afford to let a broad charity help us to forgive and forget whatever was not exactly as it should have been.

A. I. ROOT.

We think we can scarcely add anything of interest to the foregoing. We remember very distinctly meeting Mr. Muth at the World's Fair convention, and the part he took in some of the discussions. He was for years one of the American Bee Journal's best friends, and in his death we feel that we have lost not a little.



MR. L. W. LIGHTY, in *American Gardening*, says that "the man who rides hobbies and runs after fads in bee-culture will have a lean bank account."

MRS. MATE L. WILLIAMS, editor of the department of the apiary in *Farm, Stock and Home*, reported, June 2, the severe illness of her daughter who is her assistant in the apiary. We trust she may speedily recover.

MR. J. E. CRANE (in *Review*) thinks the swarming propensity can be bred out of bees with less labor and time than it has taken to get non-sitting hens. The simple fact that bees differ greatly as swarmers makes the case look hopeful.—*Gleanings*.

MR. GEORGE KORNRUPF, of Kinney Co., Texas, wrote us June 3:

"I am going to the Philippine Islands as one of Uncle Sam's boys. If the Philippine Islands are a good place to keep bees, I will likely take the fever."

MR. E. E. HASTY says, in the *Review*, that he won't have his picture taken, because when he did the picture always looked sleepy. The idea of a man looking sleepy who writes so wide-awake! Say, Hasty, you'll have to show us the picture if you don't want your reputation for veracity shattered.—*Gleanings*.

MR. GEO. W. HUFSTEDLER, of Bee Co., Texas, the President of the National Queen-Breeders' Union, writing us June 4, said:

"Bees are booming this season so far here. Mesquite is just coming into blossom now, and the prospect for a heavy flow is fine."

DR. A. B. MASON, Secretary of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, wrote us May 30 that he, as Secretary of the Union, recently effected a settlement with a large city honey-dealer for over three tons of honey that had been shipped him last fall by a member of the Union. You see it pays to belong to the new Union.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 20 cents; 100 for 35 cents; or 200 for 60 cents.

FOR THE READERS OF THE
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

PROFITABLE BEE-KEEPING, —WITH— HINTS TO BEGINNERS.....

By Mr. C. N. White, of England,

Author of "Bees and Bee-Keeping," "Pleasurable Bee-Keeping," etc.

Mr. White is owner of one of the largest apiaries in the country where he lives, and has made a life study of the subject. He is also lecturer, under the Technical Education Scheme, to several County Councils in England. He will treat the subject in a

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This will be a series of practical articles that bee-keepers of the United States will not want to miss reading. They are copyrighted by Mr. White, and will appear only in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, beginning in July.

We want our present readers to begin at once to get their neighbor bee-keepers to subscribe for the Bee Journal for the last six months of 1898, and thus read the articles by Mr. White. In order that all may be able to take advantage of this rare opportunity to learn from a successful and practical English authority on bee-keeping, we will send the American Bee Journal for

The balance of 1898 for only 40 cents—
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SIX MONTHS FOR ONLY FORTY CENTS—

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| 1 Wood Binder for a Year's Bee Journals | 10 Foul Brood—by Dr. Howard |
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| 3 Handbook of Health—Dr. Foote | 12 Foul Brood Treatment—by Prof. Cheshire |
| 4 Poultry for Market—Fan Field | 13 Foul Brood—by A. R. Kohske |
| 5 Turkeys for Market—Fan Field | 14 Muth's Practical Hints to Bee-keepers |
| 6 Our Poultry Doctor—Fan Field | 15 20 "Honey as Food" Pamphlets |
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| 3 Hopp's Commercial Calculator | 9 Bienen-Kultur—German |
| 4 Dr. Tinker's Bee-Keeping for Profit | 10 Bees and Honey—160 pages—by Newman |
| 5 40 "Honey as Food" Pamphlets | 11 People's Atlas of the World |
| 6 Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping—by Pierce | |

Please remember that all the above premiums are offered **only** to those who are now subscribers, and who will send in new ones. A new subscriber at 40 cents cannot also claim a premium; but we will begin the subscription just as soon as it is sent in, which will secure several June numbers in addition to the last 6 months of this year, provided the subscription is forwarded to us **at once**.

If you want your bee-keeping neighbors to be CERTAIN of getting ALL the numbers of the last 6 months of 1898, you had better get their subscriptions in **before July 1**, as we may run out of copies before the end of that month.

Now, let every one go to work, and help roll up the largest list of subscribers the old American Bee Journal ever had. It can easily be done if ALL who possibly can get a few new subscribers will kindly do so.

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In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Honey Stored in New Foundation Combs vs. that Stored in Combs of the Previous Year.

Query 73.—Suppose in an extracting-super half the frames are filled with foundation, and the other half with combs fully built out and used the year before, but never used for brood. The honey is extracted after all is sealed. Which will yield the best honey, that starting with full combs, or that starting with foundation, or will there be no difference?—Tenn.

J. A. Stone—No difference.

E. S. Lovesy—In our locality no difference.

Rev. M. Mahin—There would be no difference.

Chas. Dadant & Son—No difference as far as we know.

J. M. Hambaugh—I think there will be no difference.

Dr. A. B. Mason—In experimenting last season with some of Root's drawn

Van Deusen Thin Foundation...

We have several 25-pound boxes of Van Deusen Thin Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation for sale, at \$12.50 per box. This Foundation is preferred by many. As we have only a few boxes of it, an order for same should be sent promptly. Address **The A. R. Root Co.** 118 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.



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"He fools his customers by sending more than is expected."—See page 105, current volume Bee Journal, and ask for the free pamphlet referred to. I am now prepared to fill orders promptly with FINE YELLOW-TO-THE-TIP QUEENS, or daughters of imported stock mated to golden drones, at 75c each. Purely-mated Queens reared from the best stock and by the best method known, is what I furnish, and will prove it to all who give me a chance. Money Order Office, Warrenton.

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Italian Bees in 8-frame Langstroth hives. Per colony \$5.00; 5 or more at one time \$4.50 per colony. I have only a limited number for sale. They are strong colonies, and ready for business. Address, **W. H. WATTS,** 19Atf Ross, Lake Co., Ind.

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200 eggs capacity. Good as new. Used for only two hatches. Everything complete. Will sell it for **TWENTY DOLLARS**, half the cost price. Address, **P. W. DUNNE,** River Forest, Cook Co., Ill.

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Best honey-gathering strain in America. Tested, \$1.50. Untested, \$1.00. Write for Circular. **J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.** 7A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.



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1A26t WALKER, Vernon Co., Mo.

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Ten years' experience with the best methods and breeders enables him to furnish the best of Queens—Golden Italian—Doolittle's strain—warranted purely mated, 75c each; 6 for \$4. After June, 50c; 6 for \$2.75. Leather Colored same price. Safe arrival. Will run 1,200 Nuclei, so there will be no waiting for your Queens. 23A16t

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foundation, comparing it with comb used before, our family were unable to discover any difference.

E. France—I don't think there would be any difference.

Dr. C. C. Miller—There hardly ought to be any difference.

Eugene Secor—I doubt whether any one can tell the difference.

P. H. Elwood—I should not expect any appreciable difference.

O. O. Poppleton—I don't think any difference can be detected.

Emerson T. Abbott—A good way to find out would be to try it.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I do not believe there would be any difference.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—The best honey will be in the combs built on foundation.

Mrs. J. M. Null—If excluders are used, and the kind or source of honey the same, there will be no difference.

S. T. Pettit—If the combs were dried by the bees the previous fall, there will ordinarily be no difference, unless that starting with foundation should take up a soapy flavor.

D. W. Heise—Why, I would expect the latter to be the best. It is from the fact that in the latter the honey would be stored somewhat slower, and therefore would be better ripened.

G. W. Demaree—I have never discovered any difference in the quality of honey gathered at the same time, and under the same conditions of weather, no matter what the age of the combs were.

C. H. Dibbern—There will be some difference in favor of the foundation, as it will be better ripened, but I do not know that the difference is sufficient so that it could be readily noticed in the honey.

R. L. Taylor—If the honey-flow is slight there will be no difference; but if abundant, that in frames with foundation will be better, because it would not be as well cured in the comb on account of its being stored there more rapidly.

J. E. Pond—I can't see where there can be any difference. The conditions are so nearly similar that in theory one might decide either way. Is the matter of enough importance to make a test during the coming season? If so, let some one try it and report, and thus settle the matter.

G. M. Doolittle—The way you put it, the last year's combs would have their cells so lengthened that the foundation would have little honey in it, if the cells were drawn out at all. If the cells were drawn so the honey was deposited in them, the difference between this and that in the last year's combs could not be detected by one not in the secret.

Mrs. L. Harrison—If the comb is very white there would be but little difference. One season in preparing extracted honey to compete for a premium at the State Fair, I extracted only from white comb. My honey drew the premium, being lighter in color. The other exhibitors thought there was some trick about it, as theirs was all alike. I explained the "why." Colored combs will, to some extent, color the honey.

Sweet Clover

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)	.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover	.70	1.25	3.00	5.75
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Alfalfa Clover	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

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Young Tested Italian Queens For 75c each....

I have a fine lot of them, and can fill orders promptly. Address.

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Two-frame Nucleus, with Queen, \$3.25.

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At Buffalo, N. Y., July 14-17, the Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets at rates lower than via other lines. The accommodations are strictly first-class in every particular, and it will be to your advantage to communicate with the General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, before purchasing your ticket. Telephone Main 3389. (28)

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the **BEE JOURNAL**. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

New Train Service to Buffalo

Nickel Plate Road train No. 6, from the Van Buren Street Passenger Station, Chicago (on the Loop.) 2:55 p.m., daily, with Buffalo sleeper, arriving in that city at 7:40 the following morning. Through New York sleeper on the same train, via Lackawanna Road, Buffalo to New York, arriving early next evening. Three through trains daily, at convenient hours, to Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Rates lower than via other lines. City ticket office, 111 Adams St., and Auditorium Annex. Tel. Main 3389. (33-24-2)

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with dovetailed body and supers, and a full line of other Supplies, and we are selling them CHEAP. A postal sent for a price-list may save you \$8.00

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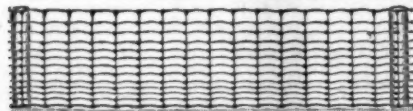
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want to be considered friendly. But they can't offer us such safety from interference as is afforded the flock by intervention of Page fence.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
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GENERAL ITEMS**White Clover Blossoming.**

I wintered all my bees out-doors and all came through well and are doing fine. I had two swarms this week. White clover is just coming into blossom. The prospects for a good flow are fine.

P. D. WINE.

Cherokee Co., Iowa, June 4.

Working on the Mustard.

White clover is just beginning to show here and there. Bees are working on mustard at present, which affords no surplus, but allows the bees to "fatten up" for white clover. H. G. QUIRIN.

Huron Co., Ohio, May 3.

Bees Starvin

You may count this place a blank on honey production this year. Bees are in a starving condition now, and will have to be fed if they survive the season. We have had some showers but they came too late to affect the honey crop. The grain and hay prospects have been improved, and fruits never lookt better.

J. M. HAMBAUGH.

San Diego Co., Calif., May 30.

Good Crop Expected.

The bees are as busy as they can be, and they hum as loud as they know how. The fruit-bloom of all kinds was just immense. Now the red raspberries are in bloom, and the white and Alsike clovers are in blossom in great abundance; basswood is budding full for the first time in two years. I had 18 colonies, spring count, wintered in chaff hives, with the loss of one colony. I had one new swarm May 15, but none since. I expect another any day.

Long may the American Bee Journal live and prosper. I could not do without it. I have over 50 colonies to look after this summer.

I. D. HYDE.

Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 8.

Fetid Marigold.

I send in a little box a nameless weed, and two little samples of honey, the larger bottle having the honey which is affected by the weed, and the smaller one is this season's honey which I would like to have your opinion of, as to the quality. We think it very fine, mostly white clover. The natives here claim that the bitter weed honey is fine for coughs, colds and such like, and keep it always on hand for that purpose. If you should find any merit in it, and some of your druggists would take hold of it, I could furnish quite a lot of it by August or September. Our honey now in a month or six weeks will have a bitter taste from the weed.

J. HARVEY DAVIS.

Avoyelles Co., La., June 1.

[We referred the plant and honey to Mr. D. S. Heffron, an old-time botanist, and now a bee-keeper, who reports as follows:—EDITOR.]

I have somewhat carefully examined the little plant sent you by Mr. J. Harvey Davis. If I do not mistake, it is named

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Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,
Sole Manufacturer,
Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.

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BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1898
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

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Cash PAID FOR Beeswax

For all the Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 28 cents per pound, CASH. No commission. Now if you want cash, promptly, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

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First Excursion of the Season to Buffalo

Via Nickel Plate Road, July 14-17, at one fare for the round trip. Choice of water or rail between Cleveland and Buffalo within final limit of ticket. For further information call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago. Telephone Main 3389. (31)

Bee-Keepers' Photograph.—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30 cts. a card, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.

New Sleeping-Car Line

Between Chicago and Buffalo on train No. 6, Nickel Plate Road, leaving Chicago daily from the Van Buren Street Passenger Station (on the Loop) at 2:55 p. m. Also a through sleeper to New York via Nickel Plate and Lackawanna Roads, in addition to the excellent through service heretofore maintained. (35-24-2)

Dysodia chrysanthemoides. It is very fully described by both Dr. Asa Gray and Prof. Wood. The plant seems to differ slightly only in one particular from the descriptions of the authors, and I think the very dried condition of the specimen was the cause.

The plant is found all the way from the Southern part of this State to Louisiana. It is quite bitter to the taste, and ill-smelling, which Dr. Gray says gives it the common name of "fetid marigold." The bitter principle undoubtedly makes a good tonic for colds and common bronchial coughs. Doubtful if there is any money in it, unless one has \$15,000 or \$20,000 with which to advertise it.

D. S. HAFRON.

Rainy During Fruit-Bloom.

It has rained here nearly all the time for six weeks. Nearly all the apple-bloom and other flora was lost.

HENRY ALLEY.

Essex Co., Mass., June 3.

Bees Moving Eggs.

Do bees move eggs? This question I find answered in the affirmative to-day. A comb for seven days separated from the queen by a queen-excluding honey-board, shows a queen-cell with an egg in it. All the other cells have cap brood, and very large larvae, but no eggs.

H. ROHRS.

Rock Co., Wis., June 3.

No Honey to be Had.

I had three swarms May 16, but there is no honey to be had, and swarming is at a standstill. But bees are all right yet.

CHARLES LEHNUS.

Kankakee Co., Ill., June 6.

White Clover Scarce.

Our 162 colonies of bees are in about as good a condition now as any year we have kept bees. All wintered without loss. Two this spring came up missing. All but one or two will be strong enough to gather white clover honey, and store in the sections, but white clover will be rather scarce—not quite so much as last year—and we thought it scarce last year, it being our principal crop.

MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

Warren Co., Ill., June 4.

Bees and Poultry.

I make a specialty of bees and poultry. I have kept bees at this place 33 years, and produce from 4,000 to 10,000 pounds of comb honey a year. I have about 2,000 pounds of white honey on hand now, which is nice and dry, in 12-section cases.

Clover is very short in this locality. Plenty of it came up this spring from the seed, but will be of no use this season. No swarms yet. Our fall bloom is usually good here, from Spanish-needle, heart's-ease and golden aster.

SYLVESTER PAGE.

Carroll Co., Ill., June 4.

Honey in Preference to Swarms.

We have quite a few bee-keepers here, some having as high as 50 colonies, but I can beat them all on producing honey per colony. One neighbor across the river here had 45 colonies, spring count, and he had his first swarm May 25, and

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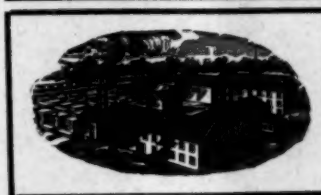
that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

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they have been swarming ever since. It makes him feel glad to have a swarm before I do, but I askt him if he had any honey yet, and he said no. So I told him to come over and I would show him some new honey. I have about 100 pounds of honey stored in the sections. I have only six colonies, but I don't let them swarm. I give them lots of room.

A. WURFEL.

Marinette Co., Wis., June 5.

Cool Weather.

I came here this morning with 117 pounds of comb honey, and sold it. I drew it from four hives on the 29th. Our flow is not as good as last year. Honey-blooms are limited this year, except sourwood, and yellow, or chittim, wood. Nearly all of April was cool and cold, four days of cool weather in the full moon in May. There is very little swarming this season. By the middle of July our summer harvest will be over. The cool weather was our drawback this spring.

JOHN M. RYAN.

Morgan Co., Ala., June 1.

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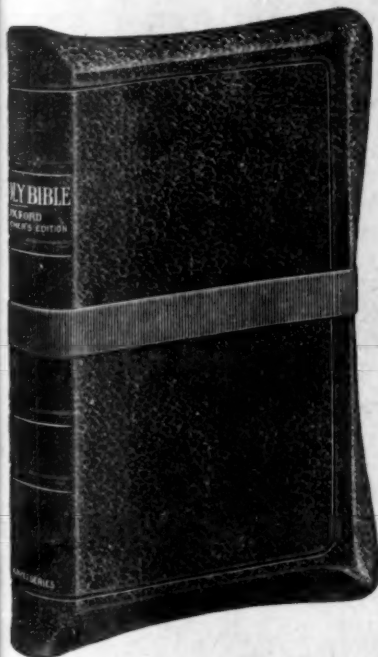
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Jesus appeareth to Mary		St. JOHN, XX.	and to his disciples.
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Anno DOMINI 33.			

CHAPTER XX.

1 Mary cometh to the sepulchre: 8 so do Peter and John, ignorant of the resurrection. 11 Jesus appeareth to Mary Magdalene, 19 and to his disciples. 24 The incredulity, and confession, of Thomas. 30 The scripture is sufficient to salvation.

Anno DOMINI 33.
Pa. 92. 23.
Matt. 28.
Rom. 8. 39.
1 Cor. 15. 20.
1 Cor. 16. 23.

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HONEY and BEESWAX MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, June 9.—Very little call for honey, and the offerings also limited. Prices without change from late quotations. California extracted sells well and the stocks here are light. Weather now warm and prospects generally reported good in the surrounding States. Beeswax scarce, and 27 to 30c is bid for it. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

Kansas City, June 9.—The supply of 1897 comb and extracted honey is about all sold. Considerable inquiry for new comb. Something fancy would bring a good price. O. C. CLEMONS & CO.

Cincinnati, June 9.—Demand is slow for all kinds of honey, especially comb. Prices for best white comb honey, 10 to 13 cents. Extracted honey brings 3 1/4 to 6c, according to quality. Beeswax in good demand at 25 to 28c for good to choice yellow. CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Boston, June 9.—Fancy white in cartons, 13c.; A No. 1 white in glass-front cases, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; No. 2, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c; light amber, 5 to 6c. Beeswax, pure, in good demand with very light supply, 30c.

At the present time the demand for both comb and extracted honey is very light with but little stock on hand. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

Cleveland, June 9.—Fancy white, 12 to 12 1/2c.; No. 1, 11c.; No. 1 amber, 9 to 10c.; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted, white, 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c. A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

San Francisco, June 9.—White comb, 8 1/4 to 10c; amber, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2 to 6c; light amber, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. Beeswax, 23 to 25c.

The market is lightly stocked and in all probability will remain so throughout the season now opening, as very little honey will be produced in this State the current year. Supplies now offering are principally comb. Values for both comb and extracted are being well sustained at the prevailing rates. With no active inquiry for beeswax from any quarter, the market is easy in tone, despite the light stocks here and in the interior.

Detroit, June 9.—Fancy white honey is lower and now quoted at 11c. No. 1, 9 to 10c; fancy dark, 7 to 8c; No. 1 dark, 6 to 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c; dark, 4 to 5c. Beeswax 27 to 28c.

There are no changes in quotations, and very little desirable honey left. Sales are so slow that it is difficult to quote. The poor lots are being pushed at what they will bring. M. H. HUNT.

Minneapolis, June 9.—Honey much more encouraging. Fancy white clover comb is selling here now at 10 1/2 to 11 1/4c. Not advisable to ship darker than amber. Extracted fancy white clover, 5 1/2 to 6c; amber, 5c; dark, 4 to 4 1/2c.

Outlook for honey much more encouraging. S. H. HALL & CO.

Indianapolis, June 9.—Fancy white 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c. Market appears to be well supplied and sales are rather slow for this time of the year. This is especially true of the amber and dark grades of comb honey. Beeswax is in good demand. WALTER S. POUDER.

Milwaukee, June 9.—Fancy 1-pound sections, 11 to 12c.; A No. 1, 10 to 11 cents; No. 1, 8 to 10c; amber, 8 to 8 1/2c; dark, 7 to 7 1/2c. White extracted in barrels and kegs, 5 1/2 to 6c; amber, 5 to 5 1/2c. Beeswax, 26 to 28c.

The demand for honey continues very good indeed, and values fairly sustained. While the best grades are most salable, the inferior grades meet attention, and the movements are quite satisfactory. A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Buffalo, June 9.—There is a very good demand for strictly fancy 1-pound comb, at 10 to 11c.; other grades, however, range from 9 to 7c., and even 6c. when poor enough. Quite an amount of honey can be sold at this range. Extracted ranges from 4 to 6c., with a moderate demand. BATTERSON & CO.

St. Louis, June 10.—Fancy white comb, 10 to 11c.; No. 1, 10c.; amber, 9 to 10c.; dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2 to 6c.; amber, 5 to 5 1/2c.; dark, 4 to 4 1/2c. Beeswax, 20 to 22c. WESTCOTT COM. CO.

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